The price of gold has been talked of so much in the newspapers, and so freely quoted by every petty shopkeeper, as to have become familiar to even the purchaser of a pound of butter or a tallow candle. Much of the enormous boarding that has been practised, is clearly traceable to the alarm thus created among ignorant people. Those who have doubts of it, would have been convinced by the scenes in the Exchange and Money Broker' offices, in this city, on Thursday. For months past the " price of gold" has been an excuse for every dealer in even the commonest articles of domestic production, the value of which had been slightly enhanced, to put on thirty to forty per cent. advance.

Ask the price of a common piece of earthenware made here in New England, " forty-two

"But I never paid but twenty-five." "Yes, madam, but gold is up you know,drives English goods out of the market,-folks

have to use these now. And yet the clay banks are inexhaustible, the machinery simple, and labor plenty. Price a candle, or a silk dress, or a ball of tow twine or a French dinner set, a string of red herrings or a Cashmere shawl, and you meet the same argu-

ment,-the high price of gold. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the masses, taught thus to look at the speculations in the precious metal with interest, hold on for a big premium, and rush madly to the exchange offices at the first indication of a tumble.

We received a dispatch from our special New York correspondent at about 11 on Thursday, and accordingly stepped down to State street at 12, to " see how things looked."

Even at that hour, everybody that had saved ten dollars in gold seemed to be visiting State street to sell it.

How the news became so quickly and so generally circulated was marvellous, for the brokers' offices, were thronged, and the scenes, dialogues and transactions were most amusing. Laborers, Irish servant girls, sharp operators, clerks, small tradesmen,-in fact, all sorts of people besieged the buyers and sellers of money with all sorts of questions, and ended in selling out their heards in all sorts of amounts.

The well-known Banking and Exchange office of J. W. Davis & Co., was the theatre of quite a number of amusing scenes. Mr. Davis does an extensive business in buying and selling money, and as he is always ready to buy or sell at some price or other, his office was a sort of head-quarters for this business.

A charcoal man, whose entire suit, notwithstanding the high price of rags, would have been dear at five dollars, enters.

"What d' ye give for gold?"

"One hundred and sixty-five." 'Ah! be-gorra, I'll not sell for that anyhow." (Ezit) (Re-enters, after fifteen minutes absence, during

which time he had visited several other establish-" Shure I'll take sixty-five for that gold."

(Astonishment of half a dozen sellers of whom Davis' clerks are buying at sixty-two.) " Can't take it now, sir, at over sixty,-just had telegraph dispatch from New York.' (Chuckle of sellers over the saving of two per cent

"Ah! bad luck to it, I'll go back to Misther Clapp for the sixthy wahn he offered me." (Exit.) After the lapse of a few moments enter charcal

—indignation of vender of charcoal.)

dealer once more, with a flush of anxiety showing through the coating of coal dust on his visage.'

"Arrah! yee's may take the goold av me for a hundher and sixty, if ye'll give no more." "Can't give that now, sir; take it at a hundred and fifty-five."

"Divil a bit (enraged), shure didn't ye offer me a hundher and sixty only five minutes ago?" "Yes, but you refused, and the price has fallen

Pat in despair draws forth an old mitten from some hidden recess in his garments, and takes out ten twenty dollar pieces, and receives his roll of greenbacks, but hangs about the place as loth to depart; he hears offers, sales made, sees money, slips of paper, notes and memorandums pass back and forth over the broker's counter for ten or a dozen minutes, while a stream of people are going and coming; finally he beckons the broker to him, and in confidential whisper says, "Couldn't ye be after makin' the price ye gave me fifty-six?"

" No! if you are dissatisfied I'll sell you back your gold at fifty-four." Perhaps even this singular transaction might have taken place if at that moment one of the

trade had not popped his head in with: you for fifty." which seemed to make Pat shy of

any further transactions. As the day advanced, however, and fresh tele-

grams arrived from New York, another set of customers made their appearance on the street. Their inquiries appeared to be for sums of quite a respectable amount, and as they came into the field the price appeared to mount out of their reach in a most astonishing manner. " Vat vill you geef me for five tousand gold,

Mishter Davish?" " Give you fifty-three." "Bah! I will geef you fifty-five for ten tou-

" Have you any to sell?"

"Ya'as, leetel-say vive or six tousand."

"Well, I'll give fifty-eight for ten thousand."

" Ah! no. I shall not sell him."

" Sixty!"
" No, I radher buy." " Sixty-two !"

"I vill eall again." (Going out.) "Sixty-five for your ten thousand,"

"No! I radher tink I shall hold on-you have got der news from New York, Mishter Davis.

And the sharp buyer left, baving been unable to catch the broker on the sudden change in the

The fluctuation in the price of gold during the day was remarkable. It was quoted in New York, in the morning at 11 o'clock, at 163; at 12, 156; at 12.30, 150; at 1, 147a148; at 1.30, it had rallied to 161, and at 2 was quoted at 166. -Boston Bulletin.

### From "the Old Merchants of New York,"

once started a line of 'saint' ships. He owned the ship 'St. George,' and he persuaded Stephen Whitney and old Nat Prime, to become owners in a ship called the . St. Andrews.' The line never succeeded, although the latter once made a very short passage in the year 1834, and brought | 60,000 yards, and killing over a thousand of the the intelligence of an advance in the price of cot- garrison. ton in Liverpool. She came in late one christmas eve. Old Mr. Prime lived at that time at the corner of Broadway and Marketfield street, (now Battery Place.) Mr. Whitney lived only a and Bowling Green row. These old heads and two or three younger ones had the exclusive news, and they intended to make the most of it. It was certain not to be made public until the day after christmas. Letters of credit were prepared in the front parlor of No. 1, Broadway, for one million of dollars. Walter Barrett was selected to leave the next morning for New Orleans, by way of Wheeling, hoping that he would outstrip the great southern mail, leaving two days ahead, carrying these credits in favor The letters ordered cotton to be bought so long | our new-made iron navy will have work enough; | 358-3m

was told to spare no expense in order to beat the mail. It was now eleven o'clock christmas eye. No one had thought about money for the expense of the messenger to New Orleans. Banks were all short-brokers too. Mr. Prime seized a blank check and went up with it to the City Hotels . Willard, for what amount can you cash my

check to-night?" "How much do you wish, Mr. Prime?"

" One thousand dollars,"

Mr. Willard had the money and gave it to Mr. Prime. It was in the pocket of Mr. Walter Barrett the next morning, when he embarked at six e'clock in the boat for Amboy, commanded then by the since famous captain Alexander | with Red River. From that stream we had

Mississippi boat captains \$50 or \$75, not to stop and receive freight, reached New Orleans in eleven days. It was daylight when he got into the old City Hotel, in New Orleans, kept then by Mr. Bishop. Two hours after John Hagan and Thomas Barrett had the letters of credit and orders to purchase cotton. The southern mail did not arrive for three days. Before night over 50,000 bales of cotton had been purchased, at 11 and 12 cents, or about \$60 per bale. The cotton was sold at 17 and 18 cents, when cotton went up a few days after. Some was sent to Liverpool. The profit was on some lots over \$30 a bale, and was divided up among the New Orleans houses of Barrett & Co., and John Hagan & Co. and the New York operators. The messenger had the profits of two hundred bales awarded | be got. him and his expenses paid.

### Ships Against Forts.

While agitating the subject of national defenses, let us not be blinded by so strong an admiration for our iron-navy as to believe it a panacea for every evil. We shall fall into a fatal error superior to one that floats. While the latter has to contend with an uncontrollable element, affecting the use of its guns, the precision of their aim and the safety of its men from numberless causes, the first can fire from a firm foundation with a certainty of aim, and with a protection to its men that cannot be rated at less than ten to one. We will pass by the wooden ships in our calculation, and enter only upon those of iron, and yet weak points of the weakest of our old stone forti-

The growing belief in Monitors and gunboats for barbor defense may be somewhat abated, if we look a little into the history of the last half century, and examine the records where ships have been brought to bear against land batteries.

In 1794 the Fortitude, 74, and the June, 35, attacked the town of Martello, in Corsica, which was defended by one gun in barbette and a gar- | day. rison of thirty men. After a fight of two and a There is a mail steamer among the fleet which the King to assure the uneasy spirit that "cushalf hours the ships were obliged to retire disson without injury.

In 1797 Nelson, with eight vessels and 400 guns, attacked the wretched batteries of Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, and was defeated with terrible loss, a single ball instantly sinking one of his ships and carrying down a hundred men.

In 1789 the French attacked an English work on the Island of Marcon, with a force of 52 sail and 7,000 men. The garrison consisted of 250 men, defended by ten pieces, ranging from four to thirty-two pounds. The French were defeated with great loss, while the garrison had only one man killed and three wounded.

In 1801 an English fleet, carrying 502 guns. attacked the Spanish and French defenses of Algesiras. Though the English had seventeen guns to every one of their opponents, yet they were defeated with immense slaughter.

In 1803 the English garrison at Port Royal Bay, with 100 men and 15 guns, beat off a French attack of two seventy-fours, a frigate and a brig, assisted by a land force of two hundred men.

In 1806, the English, with 150 guns and 1,300 men, attacked a French battery on Cape Licasa of two guns, and garrisoned by 25 men. The loss of the English was thirty-seven men and one 80-gun ship, while the fort and battery were entirely uninjured.

In 1814, when the English advanced against Antwerp, they established a small battery of two guns at the Polder Dyke. A French 80-gun ship, attempting to dislodge them, anchored within 600 yards. The result was that after a combat of five hours the ship withdrew disabled, with a loss of 41 men, among whom was her

To come nearer home with like instances we will cite the attack of Sir Peter Parker upon Fort Moultrie, Charleston, in 1776, with a fleet of nine vessels, carrying 270 guns. Moultrie was armed with 26 guns and garrisoned by about 450 regulars and militia. The result was the " Hallo, Davis, here's a thousand gold I'll sell | total defeat of the British, with a loss of 205

men, while the fort lost but 32. In 1814, a British fleet of four vessels, 92 guns, and a land force of 730 men, supported by a battery of two guns, attacked Fort Boyer, at the entrance to the Bay of Mobile. The garrison consisted of 120 men, with 20 short carronades. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 85 men and one of their largest ships.

In 1814, a battery of one 4-pounder and one 18-pounder repulsed a British fleet of 134 guns, with a loss of 70 men, while the garrison lost

. The attack on Baltimore in 1814 was conducted by 40 vessels, carrying 6,000 men, but was obliged to retire from Fort McHenry with great loss, after a bombardment of 25 hours. In 1815, a British fleet ascended the Missis-

sippi to reduce Fort St. Philip, a small work of twenty guns, but was obliged to retire with heavy loss after nine days' fighting. In the war of 1812 there was but one instance of the reduction of a fort, which was that of

Fort Washington by the fleet that ascended the Potomae to burn Washington city. This work was deserted by its garrison on the first British fire, and the commander was immediately dismissed the service for his cowardice.

The only victories that have ever been claimed for ships over forts are those of Copenhagen in 1801, Constantinople in 1807, Algiers in 1816, San Juan d'Ulloa in 1838, and St. Jean d'Acre in 1840; each of which, if examined in detail, will prove to be no victories. The first was an action against ships, the second a disgraceful retreat, the third was ended by negotiation at the moment the attacking party was exhausted and afraid to renew the contest, the fourth a surrenr in consequence of the explosion of the maga-OLD FASHIONED SPECULATION .- Robert Kermit zine and the consequent terror of the garrison his Office over Capt. Show's Store, and is ready and and the loss of nineteen of their most effective guns. The fifth, that of St. Jean d'Acre, was decided from the same cause, more terribly expressed, the magazine having exploded with 6,000 casks of powder, destroying a space of sary certificates so that they may be re-or-

Having cited these instances to show that in the experience of the past stone walls have never given way to wooden walls, we can still give a broad margin to the advance of artillery, and few steps distance, on the corner of State street | admit that Parrott guns and Columbiads may do what long 32-pounders cannot, and yet have a balance in favor of the land battery armed the same as that which floats. The finished and projected works of New York Harbor are intended for 1,000 guns. If this armament is of the right metal and properly served, no fleet which the world combined can produce, can withstand it long enough to do the city any serious damage. The idea of landing an attacking force anywhere upon our shores, is simply an absurdity; any harm that can be offered us by a hostile nation of Thomas Barrett and John Hagan of New | must be by destroying our shipping at sea, or by Orleans, both eminent merchants in those days. | an attack upon our cities. In defending the first, | now coming in and for sale in quantities to suit, by

as there was a bale in first hands in New Orleans. | for repelling the last, the fortifications of all our Mr. Barrett, the bearer of credits and orders, | cities are thoroughly efficient if they have but the proper armament. It is to this end we must look for harbor defenses—not to iron ships, gunboats, or floating batteries .- New York Times.

> Southern Account of Operations at Vicksburg. [From the latest Richmond papers,]

The Red River Communication Blockaded.

Vicksburg, February 5, 1863. The worst that has befallen this place, and perhaps the entire confederacy, since the arrival of the Yankee army on the peninsula across the river, is the interefernce with our communication heretofore access to vast amounts of supplies, The messenger by bribing stage-drivers, paying and a great portion of the Confederate army was supplied from this source. So did also the people have the opportunity of supplying themselves with that most indispensable article, salt, and with sugar and molasses Since communication is interrupted the latter article has risen to \$60 per barrel. By the time merchants in Mobile pay exorbitant freights, and expenses of going after and watching it included, it will cost a nice little pile to sweeten up with molasses.

When the enemy first approached this city an immense amount of freight had accumulated here for the want of means of transportation. Both by the delay of the enemy and through the indomitable energy of the shippers, most of it has been got away, and now if Vicksburg were to fall, but very little of private property could

Although the enemy has been apparently spending his time in idleness for the past three or four days, the report now runs that he is laying the most enormous plans, by which he intends to reduce this city in a jiffy. The force at his sand men, besides the fleet of gunboats, a division is to be made, so that a flank movement from two when we trust to ships, gunboats, or floating | directions will concentrate the army in the rear batteries alone, for the defense of our harbors or of the place, while the fleet carries on the attack seacoast. All writers on military art agree on | in front. Of course an army of a hundred thouone point, that a land battery is in every way | sand strong can do some great things; and there | sionary, named Doherty, affixed to a large tree, are other things which it can't do, and one of

them is the taking of Vicksburg. From accounts, it seems that Gen, Sherman is greatly perplexed as to which is the most vulnerable point for the attack, and he has arrested several citizens from Mississppi and Louisiana, and put them through a cross-examination as to where the weakest point in the defences around Vicksburg could be found. So far his generalnot fail to see that vulnerable points are presented | ship has been seeking knowledge under difficulties upon everything that floats, no matter how care- in vain, and he is as yet in entire ignorance upon fully constructed, that utterly outnumber the | the subject which perplexes his mind so much, and it is only in the school of experience that he will be able to learn this lesson.

The fleet is still increasing, and in the morning at the rising of the sun, a spectacle meets the eye which reminds one of some great shipping mart, where the vessels from all countries in the world are lying lazily at anchor. Among the gunboats there is a continual commotion, and they keep changing positions a number of times during the

is used as a messenger boat to carry communicaabled. The tower was unharmed, and its garri- tions from one to another, and she is all the these miserable creatures was allotted a bottle of time engaged upon this duty. There is no doubt | rum, a head of cowries (2s.,) and the fate of debut this craft is also used as a spyboat to reconnoitre as far down as is safe for her to venture. Since the passage of the ram a few days since,

a great change has been made in the arrangement of our batteries, and another attempt of this sort will, no doubt, meet with more disastrons results than did the first one. It was one of those occurrences which are sometimes necessary to wake up the sleeping energy and watchfullness of our men, without which a carelessness might have crept into our lines that would have carried greater consequences with it.

There is every indication to believe that our generals expect an attack in a very few days, and again the non-combatants are ordered out of the city. If no other movement was noticed, this of itself would be convincing evidence that an attack by the enemy must be very near at hand. The mortar-fleet which is now above the city, makes the place untenable for non-combatants, and the sooner they are removed the better. It is not likely that the enemy will give us any notice of the time fixed upon for the assault, and the absence of non-combatants will prevent that panie and confusion which might otherwise ensue.

### Be Patient with the Little Ones.

Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understanding nor their occasional pertness offend you to provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, they have no slight task, to grasp with their unripened intellect the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength, through years of experience; and it ill becomes you to fret at a child who fails to keep pace with your thought. Teach him patiently as God teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." Cheer him on in his conflict of mind: in after years his ripe, rich thought shall rise and call you blessed.

Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the rising spirit of free inquiry with an impatient word or frown, nor attempt, on the contrary, a long instructive reply to every casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and carnest inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned, as anxious to know more. Happy, thou, if, in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, y u can what his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so wilt thou send forth a philoso-

pher, and not a silly pedant into the world. Bear patiently the childish humors of those little ones. They are but the untutored pleadings of the young spirit for care and cartivation-Irritated into strength, and hardened into habits, they will haunt the world of life like fiends of despair, and make the little ones curse the day they were born ; but corrected kindly and patiently, they become elements of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires, that may either search us with their uncontrolled fury, or

may yield us a genial and needful warmth. Bless your little ones with a patient care of their childhood, and they will certainly consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seeds of a perennial blessedness; its ripened fruit will afford you a perpetual joy .- Mich. Jour. of

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his Office over Capt. Snow's Store, and is ready and rous to attend to all kinds of Law Business in ALL OF THE attendance, he will draw all kinds of legal parers in Hawalian, as well as English, and being a Notary Public, make the neces-ASHER B. BATES.

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### Dahomian Atrocities.

The commander of Her Majesty's ship Griffin, at Little Popo, on the coast of Guinea, has forwarded to the governor of Lagos a horrible narrative, which he took from the mouth of a trustworthy witness, of certain sanguinary ceremonials in which the King of Dahomey celebrated his accession to the throne. Mr. Euschart, a Dutch merchant, having gone on a business errand to Whydah, a port on the coast which is a notorious resort for the slave-traders, was, in June last, compelled to pay a visit to the King of Dahomey, some eighty or ninety miles up the country. On the 30th of June, escorted by six hammock men, after a message from the King, Mr. Euschart entered a walled part of the town of Abomey, which is a chief town in the interior; | are furnished with recherche beverages that cannot fail to and here he was received by two head "caboceers," who saluted him, saying, "King had never seen a Dutchman; King's father had never seen a Dutchman; and now they had plenty of people to kill they were very glad to see a Dutchman." We cannot undertake to interpret Mr. Eusehart's feelings at this peculiar greeting, but we can conceive that his prospects in his own mind were not of the pleasantest description. His captors next bade him drink the King's health four times, after which the caboceers danced, sang, and fired up guns close to his ears. On the next day the Monarch received him, on a raised dais, surrounded by his body-guard of Amazons; the King and his prisoners shook hands; the King said, "he was very glad to see a Dutchman," and conversed with him in Portuguese the best part of a quarter of an hour. Then his guards moved Mr. Euschart to his house, where he was imprisoned three days. On the following morning he was taken to the market place, where there had been a wholesale slaughter of the people on the previous evening, and where, command being estimated at one hundred thou- | ranged before him, he saw the sickening sight of a row of human heads, fresh and gory, stricken from some unfortunate Ishagga prisoners who had been frightfully tortured before decapitation. Here also a grotesque horror was presented to him in the crucified body of a Sierra Leone miswith a nail through the forehead, one through the beart, and one through each hand and foot; the left arm being bent and grasping in its hand a large cotton umbrella. In the market, where he was next brought, Mr. Easehart found the King, seated on a raised platform, talking much "war palayer" to a wild noisy multitude, and promising them an attack on Abbeokuta, the capital of the adjacent fertile country, on which doubtless the Dahomians have looked with longing eyes. Presents of cowries, the shells which pass for money, cloth and rum were handed round. Again Mr. Euschart was remanded to his house, and ordered not to stir or look out after sundown. Five days elapsed before he had another interview with the King. During the violent shocks of an earthquake he was taken into the presence of this strange savage potentate, who declared that his father's spirit had shaken the ground in anger at the neglect of the becoming rites or customs which should attend a Royal decease. Three captive chiefs were bidden by toms should be better than ever;" and to each of capitation. Then followed more massacres. Twenty-four victims were brought out bound in baskets; their heads just appearing, who were thrown down from the King's platform into the midst of the people, and beheaded amidst frantic cries, songs, gesticulations, and savage dances. The heads were piled in one heap and the bodies in another; "every man who caught a victim and cut off the head received one head of cow-

The "grand customs," ten days afterwards, which were the climax of these ferocities, were solemnized at the King's palace by a sacrifice of 16 men and four horses placed on the platform, whilst another was occupied by 16 women, four horses, and an alligator. They were captives from Sierra Leone, dressed in the European fashion, and each group were bound in chairs, placed round a table, with glasses of rum before them. Then the wretched monster who played the chief part in these murderous mummeries "ascended the platform, where he adored the Dahomian Fetish," bowed to his agonized captives, whose right hands were loosed that their owners might pledge the King's health. After a review of the troops, including 10,000 Amazons, all well-disciplined troots to the eye, the effects of the late King were prepared and worshipped, and the prisoners were beheaded, care being taken that the blood of the human and the animal victims commingled. Then the unhappy spectator, Mr. Euschart, was dismissed, and traveled away from this Aceldama as quickly as he could. We have recapitulated these monstrous sins against our common humanity that our readers may see we do not urge the teaching a stern lesson to these savages on light or trivial grounds. It is enough, we think, to awaken swift retribution, that any European should in these days, when time and distance have been bridged over by the steam engine, send us home such a string of meaningless superstitions slaughters from a country only three or four days march from the coast where the European flags proclaim that a Christian regard of life is observed. These wretches bave introduced the sterner arts of civilization; rifles and artillery are distributed amongst their soldiery: is it too much to ask that they be taught a respect for the lives and safety of those around them, especially when they seek to force the white man to share their wanton orgies. amidst a very sea of human blood?

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Post office and canary envelope paper, red tape,
Red lead and blue pencils, Bristot boord, perforated do.,
Drawing pencils, several kinds, linen and office twin-,
Ink, black, blue, red, carmine and copying,
Steel pens, including Hinks, Wells, titlots, Nos. 404, 303,
and Barnard's vulcanized pens, and a large variety of

new styles, White and buff envelopes, a great variety, pencil leads, Penholders, a great variety, lacquered calendars, Ivory and cocon handled crasers, notarial scals, Ivory and boxwood letter stamps and sand boxes, Gummed lawyer's seals of all sizes shipping papers, Round and flat paper weights, flat copying brushes, Enameled papers, assorted colors, gummed labels, Gold balance for American coin, marking brushes, Portfolios, with and without locks, cargo books printed, Banker's cases and wallets of all sizes and variety, Scaling wax, several varieties, black and red, Round and flat ebony and mahogany rulers, Letter cities, bronze, gilt and broad, Morocco cigar cases, Printed and black receipt books, invoice files, Tissue paper of all colors, sheets oiled paper, Patent ink and pencil erasers, state pencils, bill hooks, Port monnaies, a variety, red and black bottle wax, Cards of every variety, visiting and other kinds, School copy books, many kinds, desk blotters, Thermometers of various sizes, hinged bill files, India rubber bands for filing papers,

Cohen's sprin holders for music, coin trays and boxes, -TOGETHER WITH-A large assortment of articles of desk Stationery, too numerous All the above having been bought paid for in coin, enables the undersigned to sell at the lowest possible rates.

H. M. WHITNEY.

Boxwood and metal wafer stands, ready reference files,

Splendid steel plate blank notes and exchange,

Copper and eurod um pens for red ink.

Rags! Rags! THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY CASH for Cotton or Linea RAGS, delivered at his office, or will receive them in payment for the kuokoa newspaper, at the WHITE RAGS-3 ets. per ib.

All rags offered should be clean and free from dirt. Cotton! Cotton will also be purchased at the following rates: Cleaned cotton (free from seeds) 20 cts. per pound.

COLORED RAGS-21 cts. per fb.

Uncleaned cotton (that with seeds) 8 ets. per pound. Either rags or cotton will be received from natives or other in payment for the Kuokoa newspaper. H. M. WHITNEY. Letter Presses.

H. M. WHITNEY. THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL AD VIKTISE

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\* Miscellaneous advertisements.